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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1881. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 31

WILMINGTON POST

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Latest.

When the President was at his worst, Secretary James telegraphed Dr. Hamilton at New York to come on at once. A special train was put at the disposal of Dr. Hamilton, and he started at 3.09 P. M., and went to Philadelphia at the break-neck speed of 1.42 minutes. He found Dr. Agnew on the platform at Philadelphia, rushed on, leaping bridges, diving through tunnels, having exclusive control of the road and darted through the Washington tunnel and into the station where the President was shot, in 4 hours and 42 minutes from Jersey City. Dr. Bliss took them at the Depot into his own carriage, and they flew to the White House at great speed. There was 15 minutes lost by stoppage in all, from Jersey City to Washington, slowing down at five bridges, and they eat their dinners, prepared for them on the cars, while shunting through gulches, switching around curves, rattling across bridges.

The dynamite question is making quite a little stir. Our Minister to St. James, Mr. James Russel Lowell, states that representations have been made to him that infernal machines have been shipped from Boston to Liverpool. On the other hand Secretary Windom has given strict injunctions to use the utmost efforts to detect the importation of these dynamites to Boston, New York, and other large importing American cities.

The N. Y. *Herald* states that a terrible accident occurred to Harry Abbott, at Wilton, New Hampshire. He was on the top of a load of hay and fell, striking upon the point of a sharp stake which entered his side, making so severe a wound as to cause his death in a few hours. He was a son of Gen. Henry L. Abbott, of the Engineer Corps, now in charge of the works at Willard's Point.

There has been a revampiog of the mystery that the second colony sent by Raleigh to Roanoke Island had joined the Croatans, and left blue eyes among them, in the absence of the fleet. It seems that Powhatan sent a force and slaughtered all the colony but seven, and took them to work in the copper mines of the Indian King in the back country. They taught the savages some of the arts of civilization, such as building houses with more than two stories, and married their squaws. When John Smith landed on the James river in 1607, Powhatan killed them without reason. It is said that this revision of the Croatan fable is taken from "*The Historie of Travaille into Virginia Britania by William Strachey Secretary of the Colony*," and not published until 1849, and then by the Hakluyt (Hakluyt) Society, London.

The Irish land bill went through the House of Commons kiting. Lord Churchill made an extravagant speech against it. Mr. Gladstone, in his happiest mood ridiculed him and the debate ran into a desultory discussion, when Mr. William Shaw paid a high tribute to Mr. Gladstone, the Parnellites abstained from voting, and the bill rode through the House, 220 to 14. It was read a first time in the House of Lords and put over till Monday. This will be the end, probably, of the Irish controversy.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French leaves to-morrow for Massachusetts and New Hampshire. On Aug. 10 he will meet the Treasury Cattle Commission at Saratoga, where a conference will be held. Assistant Secretary Upton is expected at the Department early this week.

Colonel John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate, who has been ill for some time, with organic disease of the heart, died at his residence in Washington last week. Remains of Secretary Burch to be taken to Tennessee. The pall-bearers were Senators Blair, of New Hampshire, Jones, of Nevada, Pugh, of Alabama, Butler, of South Carolina, Johnston, of Virginia, Col. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. Peyton, Executive Clerk, and Capt. Bassett, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senator Ben. Hill is sick in Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, having just had a cancer removed from his mouth.—Epithelioma is the technical name for the formation, and it is caused by excessive smoking, especially of a pipe.

Hon. William L. Robertson has taken the oath and entered upon the duties as Collector of New York.

THE PRESIDENT.

W U. BULLETIN,

JULY 30.

8 30 A. M.—The President enjoyed a refreshing sleep during the greater part of the night. The light febrile rise like that of yesterday afternoon had subsided. The midnight and this morning in all particulars observable, is an improvement.

TUESDAY, July 26.

8.30—Pulse 102, temperature, 98, respiration 18.

10 A. M.—Dr. Agnew said there had been but one operation.

1 P. M.—Colonel Rockwell, who just come from the President's chamber, says the patient is resting very comfortably, and he considers that he is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. In response to a question whether there had been or would be any further operations performed on the President, he said, "No, there has been but one operation, and, judging from the present indications we do not anticipate that any more will be necessitated." Continuing, the Colonel said, at the morning dressing of the wounds the surgeon took several small pieces of bone from the wound, which were supposed to be from the fractured rib.

At 2 20 p. m., nothing had been done but to remove two or three little portions of the fractured rib which obstructed the flow of pus.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 26, 7 P. M.—The President has done well during the day. At the dressing of the wound after the morning bulletin was issued, a displaced spiculue of broken rib, about half an inch long, was removed, and the track of the wound at this point was dilated and a larger drainage tube inserted to facilitate the discharge of pus. Since that time he has had several quiet naps, and taken more nourishment than in any of the last five days without gastric irritation. When the wound was dressed this evening the discharge of healthy pus was satisfactorily abundant. At noon his pulse was 106, temperature 98.4, temperature 100, respiration 22.

(Signed) D. HODGES AGNEW,
D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBT. REYBURN.

At 11.30 P. M., the President had slept half an hour and woke refreshed. There was a slight febrile rise late in the afternoon, and at the evening examination his temperature was 100.7. It soon subsided, however, and at this hour, 11.30 P. M. his temperature and respiration are normal, his pulse is below 100, and he is sleeping quietly and soundly. His condition is thought by the attending surgeons to be more favorable than at any time since the chill of Saturday morning.

HIS CONDITION IMPROVING—HE EXPRESSES HIMSELF AS FEELING BETTER.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 27, 8 A. M.—The President slept sweetly last night from about 8 P. M. to 5 A. M., with but a single break of a short duration at 11 P. M. Since 5 o'clock this morning he has dosed quietly, awakening at intervals. There have been no rigors. He takes his nourishment well, and his general condition is improving. He express himself as feeling better and more rested. Pulse 94, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD.
ROBT. REYBURN.
D. HODGES AGNEW.

At 12.30 P. M., pulse 90, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. Wound dressed just after first bulletin. Pus healthy.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 27, 7 P. M.—The President is resting quietly. He has been able to take more nourishment to-day than for several days past, and up to the present hour has had no febrile rise of temperature. His wound has just been dressed. It looks well, and has continued to discharge healthy pus in a sufficient quantity during the day. His pulse is now 96, temperature 98.5, respiration 20.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBT. REYBURN.

Secretary of State Blaine has sent two encouraging cables to Minister Lowell—one at 1 P. M. and one at 11 P. M. The improvement conspicuous.

At close of bulletins to-day, everything favorable.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 28, 8 A. M.—The President rested well during the night, and no rigor or febrile disturbance has occurred since the bulletin of yesterday evening. This morning the improvement of his general condition is distinctly perceptible. He appears refreshed by the night's rest, and expresses himself cheerfully as to his condition. Pulse 92, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

(Signed) F. H. HAMILTON,
D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBT. REYBURN.

11 A. M.—President better than at any time since he was wounded. He was moved carefully across the hall to another room, while the carpet of the former sick room is taken up, the room cleaned, a fire built in it, so that ventilation is secured and the room purified.

Official—President bore dressing of wound with less fatigue than hitherto.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following has been sent:

Lowell, Minister, London—At 1 o'clock P. M. the President's condition is very encouraging. Everything has gone well with him since my dispatch of last night.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 28, 7 P. M.—The President has passed a pleasant day and has taken nourishment with apparent relish. His temperature continued normal until about 5 o'clock, when a moderate afternoon rise occurred which, however, gives the patient but slight discomfort and causes no anxiety. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 100.5, respiration 20.

(Signed) F. H. HAMILTON,
D. W. BLISS,
J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES,
ROBT. REYBURN

11.30 P. M.—Slight febrile rise about 5 P. M. Pulse 104, temperature 100.5, then fell and fever disappeared. Normal temperature. Moved back to refreshed room.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 29, 8.30 A. M.—Immediately after the evening dressing yesterday the President's afternoon fever began gradually to subside. He slept well during the nights and this morning is free from fever, looks well and expresses himself cheerfully. No rigors have occurred during the past twenty hours, nor, indeed, at any time since the 25th inst. A mode rate rise of temperature in the afternoon is to be expected for some days to come. At present his pulse is 92, temperature 98.4, respiration 19.

(Signed) F. H. HAMILTON,
D. W. BLISS,
J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES,
ROBT. REYBURN,

11.50 A. M.—Juice of roasted beef. As an experiment the surgeons have also given him a small quantity of a Tartar beverage, known as Koumiss, which is in great repute among the Calmucks of southeastern Russia, as a nutritious and slightly stimulating drink. Koumiss, as prepared by the Tartars, is a thin whitish fluid with a milky taste, and slightly pungent flavor, and is made by distilling mare's milk while it is undergoing the process of fermentation. It has great reputation in southeastern Europe and western Asia, not only as an invigorating stimulant, but as a nourishing food, and a large establishment, popularly known as "Koumiss Cure," was founded on the Volga river near Samaria, a few years since, and visited by invalids from all parts of Russia.

12 30—Bore the dressing of wound well.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 29, 7 P M.—The President has been comfortable and cheerful during the day and has had quite a nap since the noon bulletin was issued. The afternoon febrile rise came on later, and was not so marked as yesterday. The wound has been discharging freely and looks well at present. His pulse is 98, temperature 100, respiration 20.

(Signed) F. H. HAMILTON.
D. W. BLISS,
J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES,
ROBT. REYBURN.

11.30. P. M.—Improved condition. Slight increase of physical strength.—Free and perfectly healthy discharge of pus at evening dressing. Pulse less than 100. Surgeons report condition every way satisfactory.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* is filled with grief because the state legislature, which "tosses without a word of protest 67,000 into the lap of the Governor to waste on a Yorktown junket, and which is equally liberal with nearly every other scheme for relieving the Treasury of any surplus cash, talks and haggles and hesitates" over raising the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction from $1,500 to $2,000, in order to cover the expense of a clerk.

THE FINALE.

There has been a sort of divine spirit of grace about the prohibitionists down to the jumping off place on next Thursday, that it was difficult to endure.—That the prohibitionists appropolited to themselves all the virtues, all that sanctimonious long-faceism, that the dyed in the wool Democrats used to wear, whenever they were about to compare the Republicans—the "scallawags, carpet-baggers and niggers," with their own calm-faced, self-satisfied complacency, is true. How it came about that the prohibitionists have arrogated to themselves all the respectability, and allowed the anti-prohibitionists to be a second-hand, rummy-faced set, only up to the style of Falstaff's army, which he swore he wouldn't march through Coventry, we don't yet understand.

The process of reasoning seemed well enough when such saintly visages as Merrimon and Bob Vance were contemplated. But when Jarvis, ex-Congressman Robbins, and that sort, were encountered the reasoning was at fault. But when they went drawling and pharisaical, thanking God they were not as other people were, it did not look right.

But we are through and the hypocrites were on one side, and the better part of the human race on the other. The best of the case is with the "antis," the best of the argument, as against the wretched bill which was put before the people, rotten with the defects which came of incapacity, trickery, chicanery. We look to see the infamous measure voted down by a large majority. If it is imposed upon the people it will die of its own deficiency, and its bad smell in the nostrils of an outraged people.

ANTI-PROHIBITION ITEMS.

The Statesville *American* notices: A Joint discussion upon prohibition took place at Mooresville, last Thursday. W. S. Ball, Esq., and Maj. W. M. Robbins, for, and Judge Furches against the law. Some 2,000 persons were estimated to be present, music being supplied by the Mooresville band. Mr. Ball opened the debate, chiefly dwelling upon the legal aspect of the law, defended its constitutionality, etc. Judge Furches followed in an address of more than two hours, incisive and logical, wearing Mr. Ball, as it was expressed to us, to a "frazzle," and "solitary and alone," on his side, stood champion of the field. At 5 o'clock, Major Robbins took the stand, made an emotional address for the women and children, and a few others who had remained, the majority having departed when Judge Furches closed.

A correspondent from Anson says that anti-prohibition is increasing every day, and that the county will go anti-prohibition by a two-thirds vote. Prohibition he says is a ruin and a curse to the people, and it is best to kill it off on the 4th of August.

A correspondent writes from Scott's Hill: The 4th of August will settle prohibition if not definitely at least for a while. Your correspondent can comprehend. As the time for the election approaches the canvass waxes warm, but prohibition is gaining no favor in this section. Every thought to gain votes is resorted to, but the arguments put forward by these pious fanatics fall with the same effect upon the multitude, that pouring water does upon a duck's back. Prohibition is in the hands of a set that are tireless and insatiable chaps, who have twice before asked for the passage of prohibitory liquor laws.

But he thinks they can do nothing now more than before. We regret we have not space for all that our friend writes, but "up and at them" is the word at this late period of the canvass, and not too long letters.

A. J. Stanford, writing to the editor, says he has been in the past a prohibitionist, but the people are turning anti so fast around him, that he has concluded to make one of their number. We congratulate Mr. Stanford on his good judgment in returning to his old home, the Republican party. We have always looked upon Mr. S. as a stalwart Republican, and we should be exceedingly mortified to see him join every new party that comes along.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the voters of Grant township assembled to discuss the prohibition bill, organized by electing officers. Hiram Sidbury was elected chairman, and George Nixon secretary.

An address was made by Mr. Alfred Lloyd on the bill now before the people, which dealt many a hard blow to the followers of the bill and exposed the great faults of the bill.

The meeting was a success, and you may safely count on the full Republican vote of this township being cast "anti-prohibition."

Major James C. Houston, at present London Agent, succeeds James W. Simonton as Agent of the New York Associated Press.

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

The sudden death of Hon. John G. Burch, the Secretary of the Senate, suggests how few there have been. Mr. Burch was born in Georgia in 1826, graduated at Yale College in 1847, was admitted to the practice of law, entered the newspaper business as editor, served during the war on tax duty, mostly on General Pillow's Forrest's and Withers. In March, 1879, was elected Secretary of the Senate. He leaves a wife and six children.

The names and terms of office as given in Lanman's Dictionary of Congress, are, Samuel Allyne Otis, of Mass. He was a brother of the celebrated orator of the Revolution, James Otis, and the father of the late Hawkins Gray Otis, famous in the last century, all Boston men; Chas. Cutts, of New Hampshire, elected in 1811 and served eleven years; Walter Lowrie, Penn, elected 1825, served 11 years; Asbury Dickens, North Carolina, was a member of Congress in 1816-'17, and elected Secretary of the Senate in 1836, and served till 1861, 25 years. He was succeeded by John W. Forney, of Penn., who held the office 7 years, when he was succeeded by George C. Gorham, of California, who was elected June 4, 1868, on the resignation of Forney, and was in turn succeeded by Burch, March 24, 1879.

Forney and Gorham are the only survivors of the 7. Otis and Dickens served 25 years, Cutts and Lowrie and Gorham 11 years, Forney 7 years, and Burch two years. Three died in office, Otis Dickens, Burch, Lowrie and Forney resigned, Gorham by change of majorities. Balance not known.

All the great but unappreciated statesmen drop into law when they are dropped out of politics. Butler does it after every defeat. Hendricks did it in 1876, and now Conkling follows suit. They are all agreed that they are uncommonly glad to get back to the law that there is more money in it, and a good deal more satisfaction. This is well. They have what they want, and the public is mighty glad they have it.

A long step toward true reconciliation has been taken by the Mississippi Democrats. They have turned a very cold shoulder upon Chalmers, the man who has occupied a stolen seat in Congress for two terms, and is trying to do so for a third.

There has been a bad fire at Long Island.

CITY ITEMS.

There is a possibility that the Bank of New Hanover will place a fine clock in the dome of the building.

Two $1.000 city bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest, were sold in this city a day or two ago for $1,040 each.

We learn that Mr. Robert Henning, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Richmond, Va., was stricken with paralysis a few days ago and that his case is considered almost a hopeless one.

Mr. T. M. Emmerson, Assistant Freight and Ticket Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, in this city, has resigned that position for the purpose of accepting a similar office, with increased pay, on the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. The resignation is to take effect on the 1st of August. Mr. S. P. Collier has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Emmerson's resignation.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last Monday afternoon when the report of the committee to whom the matter was referred, recommending the purchase of a hospital for the city and county, was approved and Mayor Smith and Aldermen Northrop and Chadbourn were appointed a committee to complete the arrangements in regard to the purchase, subject to the concurrence of the Board of Audit and Finance.

Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District of the M. E. Church, South, left the city last Tuesday morning for his home in Raleigh, and from thence will go to New York, whence he sails, on the 6th of August for Europe, to attend the gathering of delegates of the M. E. Church, from all parts of the globe, in one Ecumenical Council, to be held in the city of London, commencing on or about the 1st day of September.

Justice John Cowan, Secretary of the Board of Magistrates of this county, gives notice that the annual meeting of the Board of Magistrates and Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county, for the purpose of levying taxes and transacting other business which may come up for the consideration of the two Boards conjointly, will be held at the Court House on to-morrow, Monday, the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock.

We know a man, an anti-prohibitionist, who offered a prohibitionist a hundred dollars, cash, to get him the following bets:

$50 that the state would give a majority against the prohibition bill.

$50 that the state would go 5000 majority against it.

$50 that the state would go 10,000 majority against it.

$50 that the state would go 15,000 majority against it.

$50 that the state would go 20,000 majority against it.

$50 that the state would go 25,000 majority against it.

$50 that the prohibitionist could not name ten counties that would go for prohibition.

$50 that the anti prohibitionist could name ten counties that would go against the bill.

Up to this time no one will take the bets. And yet they claim they are going to carry the state.

MAGISTERIAL.—Mr. S. VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, has received an official list of the new Magistrates appointed for this county, by the last General Assembly, as follows: Wm. M. Poisson, Wilmington Township, in place of J. C. Hill; W. O. Johnson, Cape Fear Township, in place of James Cowan; John H. Savage, Federal Point Township; Jas. A. Montgomery, Masonboro Township; A. A. Moseley, Harnett Township. Of these two are new appointments and three are re-appointments. The term of office is for six years, dating from August 1st, 1881.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—We are requested to state that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Independent Order of Good Templars, will meet at Clayton on the 16th day of August next. The following arrangements have been made with the various railroads: Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 3½ cents per mile first-class and 3 cents second-class each way; Atlantic & N. C. Railroad, six cents per mile, round trip; Seaboard & Roanoke, three cents per mile, each way; Fayetteville Railroad, one fare round trip; Western North Carolina Railroad, three cents per mile, each way; Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Div.) round trip ticket rates. Enquire of Local Agents. The Subordinate Lodges will please report the names of those who will attend to J. T. Ellington, Clayton, N. C. This session will be an important one.

CRUDE TURPENTINE BOOMING.—Crude turpentine buyers were on a bull yesterday morning. The market, after sales at $2.65, was run up to $3.10, with sales of 50 bbls at that price; $2.65 was the first quotation, which was bettered by a bid of $2.75, when another buyer offered $3.00; then another offered $3.05; then the $3.00 bidder went a little better and offered $3.10 per barrel, at which price 50 barrels were sold to him; $3.10 was then offered by the same bidder for 100 or 200 barrels. The market seemed to be in quite a feverish state, and the competition seemed to be between the city distillers and parties who buy on northern or foreign orders, to ship.

The following are the indications for the South Atlantic States to-day:

Generally fair weather; southerly, veering on the North Carolina coast, to northerly winds, stationary barometer and temperature.

The above is what appeared in the "Daily Weather Bulletin," for the "South Atlantic States" on July 27th, 1881. At 5 a. m. the sky was draped heavily in clouds, in the longitude and latitude of Wilmington. At 7 a. m., the rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder, began to pour in torrents, while the streets were flooded, and people caught on the streets drenched till—dark and away into the night. This "foresight" is not so good as "hindsight."

WILMINGTON, July 28, 1881.

A meeting of the First Ward anti-prohibitionists was held July 28th in the First Ward. R. W. Nixon, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. H. Howe, Esq., was elected Secretary.

There was a band and tar barrels. After the meeting was called to order, Capt. J. M. McGowan was called for, and proceeded to ventilate the prohibition question with gloves off, giving points which would convince any person of the inefficiency of the prohibition bill.

Hon. H. E. Scott followed in a powerful speech of two hours, and literally skinned the hypocrites.

Hon. J. C. Hill finished the speaking in a telling speech.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

R. W. NIXON, Chairman.
W. H. HOWE, Secretary.

Hon. Samuel W. Watts will speak at Kenansville July 29th at 12 m.

At Smithville, August 1st, at 3 p m.

At Lockwood's folly, Brunswick Co., August 2d, at 12 m.

Justice W. M. Poisson, one of the newly appointed Magistrates, qualified yesterday before C. VanAmringe, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court, for this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GOOD TIME AHEAD.

THE STEAMER JOHN DAWSON WILL leave her wharf at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 26th, for Point Caswell, at which place there will be an Anti-Prohibition Meeting. Good Speakers will be in attendance. Boat will return to the city at 6 o'clock same evening. Fare for the round trip 50 cents.

D. SHERMAN, Capt.

July 24-1t

LOOK HERE!

DON'T SPEND A DOLLAR FOR CLOTHING until you have seen the Great Bargains we are offering.

Our entire stock at Lower Prices than ever before, to make room for Fall Goods.

SOL. BEAR & BROS.

July 24-1f

PETERSBURG R. R. Co

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

All Classes and Conditions Can Travel.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

ON THE

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

You can go from Ream's to Petersburg and back for 60 cents.

From Stony Creek to Petersburg and back for $1.25.

From Jarratt's to Petersburg and back for $1.95.

From Belfield to Petersburg and back for $2.55.

From Pleasant Hill to Petersburg and back for $3.25.

From Garysburg to Petersburg and back for $3 60.

From Weldon to Petersburg and back for $3.90.

Take care to ask the Agent at the Stations for the sort of ticket you want.

You cannot get the Round Trip Tickets on the Cars.

Get full information from the Agents, and notice the conditions and limits on your tickets; they will be strictly adhered to.

W. P. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

Petersburg, Va., July 1st, 1881. jy 24tf

PROPOSAL.

PERSONS desiring are requested to bid on building a Picket Fence around Pine Forest Cemetery, 5 feet 10 inches, so much per pannel, 9 feet long, material furnished to hand. Hand in by 26th inst. (noon) to the President.

J. W. TELFAIR,
per J. G. NORWOOD,
Sec'y and Treas.

July 17-2t

THE UNIVERSITY

—OF—

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN

AUGUST 25th, 1881.

Combines the advantages of the old Curriculum, with special and extended instruction according to the University system.

Connected with it are schools of LAW, of MEDICINE, and of PHARMACY.

Special facilities given for practical studies, such as

Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, Land Surveying, Drawing, Book-Keeping, Business, Law, Phonography, &c.

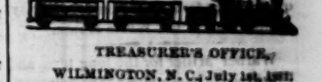
Expenses, including tuition and room rent, $185 to $220 per annum.

Address, for catalogue and particulars,

KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
President.

Chapel Hill, N. C. July 1 jy 17-8t

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co.



TREASURER'S OFFICE,

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1st, 1881.

THE DIRECTORS of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of July, 1881, to all who are stockholders of record on the Books of the Company on the 11th of July.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Sec'y and Treas.

jy 10 3t

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, and English School, with Military organization and discipline. J. H. HORNER and J. C. HORNER, Principals. TH. V. JANNEY, Ph.D., German, French, Geography and History. J. I. WALK, Commandant of Cadets, Mathematics and Natural Sciences. The next session will begin the 1st Monday in August. Prices the same as heretofore. The buildings are new and commodious, and the best educational advantages in all the appointments of the school are provided. Circulars containing testimonials and other particulars furnished on application.

July 10 12t

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

GEN'AL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1881.

Excursion Tickets

TO ALL PLACES OF RESORT IN THE mountain section of North and South Carolina, will be on sale at the offices of this Company, on and after June 1st, 1881.

Quick, continuous schedules will be run between Wilmington and Charlotte, connecting at Charlotte with the Richmond & Danville R. R., and at Monroe with the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line R. R., and Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R.

Further information can be had on application at any office of the Company.

F. W. CLARK, G. P. A.

may 31-6t

A WEEK, $12 a day at home, easily made. Costly outfit free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

sept 17 Tues & Co, Augusta, Me

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORING, JULY 31, 1881.

Conkling and Platt have retired to private life.

A Confederate monument to the dead at Culpepper, Va., was unveiled on Thursday.

The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Freight Association met at New York. After a lengthy discussion on freight rates to and from all points south had been heard, it was resolved not to change the rates for the coming year. The committee then adjourned *sine die.*

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is dead. He was born in 1818, and married the daughter of Louis Phillippe. He died at Vienna. He was one of the most influential and richest of men, had for sporting domains nearly all the Thuringion forests in Hungary, many palaces, where he hunted monster boars and deers with great antlers. He was a close friend and a relative of Prince Albert, the Consort. He leaves one son—a Colonel in the Landwehr.

A very large number of colored people have gone from Virginia to Iowa within the last year. The farmers say that the loss of this laboring force is felt, and they talk of combining for the purpose of introducing white foreign laborers by a system similar to that which has so successfully withdrawn colored labor from Albemarle. Many of the men who have gone from Charlottesville and vicinity are sending for their families.

On Wednesday in Commons Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, liberal, moved an amendment to land bill conferring benefit to tenancies to value of £100, only excluding 13,000 tenants. Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed it and declared that the government would be a party to no such distinction. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 241 to 205. The narrowness of the majority was the lowest in three votings excepting one. The *Times* suggests the probability that the bill will be amended in the House of Lords.

A new method of producing indigo-blue has been discovered, which may affect the commerce of India and America. The groom of an English gentleman accidentally cut his foot, and the scarlet sock which he wore turned the color of indigo-blue by the effects of the blood. It was not difficult for a chemist to analyze the indigo blue and scarlet, or the chemical substances which produced them. So the Tyrean purple which the fishermen of the Cydnus made from shell, and with which the Roman Emperors were arrayed in their golden radiance, can now be made perhaps from scarlet and indigo blue.

Before Mr. Garfield became President he and Mr. Jere Black became the owners of a small part of a tract of land in Alexandria county, partly by purchase and partly as a fee for services. The whole tract was mortgaged, and in order to save their part they instructed their agent, Mr. J. W. Burke, of Alexandria, to buy the whole of it when the sale under the foreclosure should be made. That sale took place last week, and, under instructions signed by James A. Garfield and Jere Black, Mr. Burke, as their agent, bought the entire tract, so that while the President was lying on his bed suffering from a would-be assassin's wound, and unaware of what was going on outside of his sick-room, he became the owner of quite a large farm in Alexandria county, within view of the White House.

Warner Miller for the long term and Elbridge G. Lapham for the short term, are now the two Senators from the Empire state of New York. This is the end, so far as appears, of one of the most unfortunate occurrences ever known in the Senate, where two Senators, ranking as Republicans, permitted their temper so far to outstrip their judgment as to squander the Republican majority of the Senate. That majority is now restored, the error is repaired by the discretion of the Albany body, and the door opened to the reconciliation of the difficulties. It depends a great deal on the course of Mr. Conkling, how far an adjustment can proceed. There is no doubt but a truce, an armistice, or at least an armed neutrality is the policy now, on all hands concerned. There was a sort of propriety, a sober second thought, a subsidence of passions, with which the equities, not to say the vengeance was stated out. If the penalties for political misdemeanors have been terrible, they may teach the lesson of less acrimony in party strife, and less arrogance in power.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of James W. Newell against Alanson W. Beard. This was a suit to recover $2,200 paid under protest as duty on a consignment of Swedish iron which the collector of this port classified and appraised as steel. The matter has been in dispute some time between the government officers and the iron and steel importers, and this was made a test case. The trial lasted over four weeks. The case goes to the Supreme Court on minor points, but the question of fact is decided by the jury's verdict.

THE DEJARNETTE MURDER.

We are under obligations to Dr. Eugene Grissom for a pamphlet containing a full report of this noted homicide, to which is appended the testimony of Dr. Grissom on the question of whether Dejarnette was insane.

There was no dispute as to the facts of the case. Dejarnette admitted substantially the following: That on the 8th of July, 1880, about 11:30 P. M., in a brothel in the town of Danville, Va., known as "Blonde Hall," he, James Thomas Dejarnette, shot from a revolver five shots into the body of his sister, Miss Mollie Dejarnette, from which death ensued after several days.

Dejarnette surrendered, and the case was tried first before the Hustings Court, and then the Virginia Court of Appeals, Hon. A. M. Aiken, Judge of both Courts of Danville. A jury was obtained the next day, and the case opened against the prisoner by the attorney for the Commonwealth. The leading facts of the homicide were either admitted by the prisoner or fully proved by witnesses.

There being no material question as to the facts, there were various pleadings by counsel for the prisoner as to the minor details, but the principal pleading was that he was insane. Witnesses from the vicinage, were called who testified that insanity was hereditary in the Dejarnette family, and it was cited that the grandmother and the mother of the Dejarnette, as well as his father were insane. He wrote a book and sent it to the Harper's asking them to publish it. He thought he could invent perpetual motion. The proceedings of the trial made 66 pages. Dr. Grissom's "Appendix" occupied 18 pages, besides a good deal of direct and cross-questioning testimony.

The counsel for the accused were Messrs. E. B. Withers, Barksdale, Peatross, Harriss, Reid and Boyd.

We cannot undertake to give even a resume of the summary of Dejarnette's counsel in the pamphlet, much less Dr. Grissom's appendix. It is sufficient to say the arguments cover the whole field as to the liability of an insane person for his acts, pro and con, and Dr. Grissom's testimony and his citations of authorities cover intelligently and learnedly the scientific portion of the relations of an accused person, who is insane, to the ordinary culpabilities of a criminal. This case will not be forgotten by the public in many years, on account of the extent to which the principles of criminal law are involved in it.

DEATH OF JUSTICE CLIFFORD.

He was born in New Hampshire August 18, 1803, and his grand-father began the war at Bunker Hill and ended at Yorktown. His father dying while he was 14 years of age, he was indebted to his mother chiefly for his character, and afterwards to his legal precepter, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of the town of Rumney, where Clifford was born. Here he remained five years reading in the meantime the curriculum, probably of Dartmouth. Having been Attorney-General of Maine, where he settled at the town of Limerick, he reached Congress in 1839, and sat till 1843. In 1846 he was made Attorney-General by President Polk, then sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and then in 1858 succeeded Benjamin R. Curtis, who had resigned from the Supreme Court, and has sat until his death.

He was on that august bench for 23 years. He was junior Justice when he went on in 1858, and senior Justice in service by more than 10 years before he died. He reached the bench a year after Chief Justice Taney fired that bomb-shell, that judicial dynamic, called the Dred-Scott Case, and which made Taney himself forever after the champion of slavery. As late as 1876 he became the presiding officer of the Electoral Commission, and voted invariably with the Democrats on all the votes. He did not go to the White House during Hayes' term of office, excepting officially, or as a matter of etiquette, if even then. He was the last nearly of that halcyon Democratic era, begun with Andrew Jackson, efflorescd with Polk and Pierce, and whose sun set in the gloomy wretchedness of Buchanan. It ought to be said however, that he was the Lord Chesterfield of the Supreme Court, in his serener days, and was the senior of its etiquette, as he was in seniority of service. He might almost have been compared to his courtly namesake, Clifford, the Earl of Cumberland, who paid such gallantry to Queen Elizabeth.

The late Dean Stanley had much experience as a journalist. With Matthew Arnold, and Fitzjames Stephens he was for several years one of the leading writers of *The Pall Mall Gazette.* His chirography was hard to decipher. It is said that only two persons, ex-Governor Rice and the Rev. G. E. Ellis, were able to read a letter which the Dean wrote to a Boston friend after his visit to this country.

Movement at Rome to restore the temporal power of the Pope.

SALISBURY EXAMINER.

JULY 23, 1881.

We referred last week to the fact that the County Commissioners refused in May to grant license to retail ardent spirits in Salisbury on the ground that they had the discretionary power to do so. We stated that this action on the part of the Commissioners was arbitrary, and in the face of the highest judicial authority in the state. Why do we say so? Judge Ruffin, who was the ablest jurist that ever lived in North Carolina, whose opinions have been quoted in Europe; while Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, gave an opinion at great length bearing directly on this subject, on a case that went up from Guilford. The case grew out of the refusal of the county Court to grant license to an applicant to retail ardent spirits. The county Court held that they had the discretionary power to grant or refuse. In regard to this assumption, Judge Ruffin says: "However much we may desire to promote temperance,—we can not use as a means to that end, even if it were likely to effect it, a discretionary power conferred by the law for a purpose totally different. The justices (or County Commissioners who now take the place of the old Courts, with less powers) convert a discretion to refuse a license to unfit persons, or, after enough have been already granted, to refuse further applications, into an arbitrary discretion and despotic resolution to grant a license to no person under any circumstances."

Yet, this is just what three of the Board, making a majority, did. Says the Judge, "we are not without judicial precedents as to the proper construction of statutes, vesting justices with discretionary powers, and, indeed, with this very discretion of licensing tippling houses." Here follows reference to other statutes, all strengthening his own position and making the case as clear as the noonday sun.

Again, says the Judge, "the Legislature did not intend themselves to put down the sale of spirituous liquors, and still less did they intend that the justices" or County Commissioners, "should do it, or expect that they would ever think of doing it."

The whole opinion is exhaustive and thoroughly convincing; yet in the face of this high authority—this supreme state law, three Commissioners assumed the arbitrary power to use their own discretion and trample upon the rights of 20,000 of their fellow-citizens, and there were fanatics all over the county who applauded this tyrannical act perpetrated in open violation of law. What do you think of it, fellow-citizens? Law, reason, and commonsense, the rights of the people and the rights of property, are all as nothing when they stand in the way of this furious fanaticism which is sweeping over the land blighting and cursing everything in its pathway.

A FEELER!

"A HINT!—Ten days ago the politicians of Virginia were astounded at the presentation of a list of 21,000 voters who declared their intention of casting their suffrages only for those pledging themselves to local option on the whiskey question. THIS IS A NEW FEATURE. IT MEANS SOMETHING IMPORTANT. IT IS THE EXHIBITION OF THE BALANCE POWER IN VIRGINIA POLITICS, and it points to victory for local optionists.

"IT WILL PROBABLY BECOME NECESSARY TO FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE IN NOBTH CAROLINA IN THE MATTER OF PROHIBITION.

"*We will in all human probability want a list of 30,000 voters, pledged to support the prohibition candidates in all elections, town, county and state.* ALWAYS—NEVER VARYING.

"Let us hear from prohibitionists in this county. Short articles will be welcomed. The views of the people are wanted. We await them."—*Warrenton Gazette,*

And there is no "Church and State," and no Politics in the Prohibition movement! O! no! Watch and wait.

Secretary and Mrs. Blaine will go to Maine as soon as the President's condition will permit. Mrs. Windom and her daughters are at Deer Park, and when Mr. Windom can join them they will go to the White Mountains. Mrs. James and her daughters are still at the Arlington in Washington. Miss Harriet James was at the station when the President was shot, and was so deeply affected by the scene that it took her a long time to recover from it. Mrs. Lincoln has been suffering from the effect of heat in Washington. Mrs. Hunt will make a tour of the navy yards with her husband by and by. On the day the President was shot he said to her, referring to the proposed Cabinet journey: "It is too bad to have my official family disappointed in this way."

The Hon. A. H. Stephens was once making an eloquent speech in Georgia when among his listeners appeared Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee. Delighted with the speech, but moved with pity for the lean, sallow, half starved appearance of the little invalid speaker, the sturdy Tennessean exclaimed: "Let's catch him and take him to the mountains, and feed him and save him for his country and humanity!"

There is not the least vestige of protection in the bill for the home purchaser or consumer. Physicians will undoubtedly form associations(and they have a right so to do), and have mutual understanding—that is to say, at what price certain qualities of spirituous liquors shall be sold—thus stifling competition and binding the purchaser. And any one who fails to stick to the agreement will also fail to get a certificate from any one of the associations. —*Goldsboro Examiner.*

A vote for prohibition is a vote to discontinue the educations of your children at the public schools.

Hon. O. H. DOCKERY
ON
PROHIBITION.

W. H. Bernard, Editor of the Star:

DEAR SIR: On my return home from protracted absence of several weeks, I find yours, among several others, awaiting my attention. You desire my views upon the so-called "prohibition measure" of the last Legislature, to be voted on by the freemen of North Carolina in August. Admitting the evils of intemperance in all the glowing colors of the most ardent advocates of that measure, yclept "prohibition," yet I fail, after a somewhat careful review of the bill, to find its *saving points,* or its *tendency* even to remedy any evil, real or imaginary. It is said by its friends (and among them are numbered men eminent in the law and pulpit) that the besetting sin of intemperance, with all its train of ugly consequences, is alarmingly on the increase. This assumption I think, from my limited observation, is erroneous, and that, on the other hand, a very general decrease of a general consumption of alcoholic liquors is apparent. Yet, be that statement be as it may, I can see no objection to more stringent legislation in the way of license restrictions, in increasing the license tax, thereby relieving property burdens at the expense of those who drink, heavy financial responsibility by bond for damages enuing from its sale, &c.

This bill, however, proposes merely a "change of venue" from the professional liquor dealer, to the "physician, apothecary and druggist;" from the bar of the dram shop to the inner circle of the physician's drugs; from the public gaze, from which many men instinctively recoil, of the open saloon to the privacy of the back room under lock and key; from the courts of the "inner man," satisfied by his single potation, to the introduction of the full jug into his hitherto quiet home and unsuspecting family—admissable because bought of the family physician, and hence the article becomes at once "worthy and well qualified" for all bodily ailments. Its introduction once secured, a ripe acquaintance oftimes follows; the scene of debauchery is merely transferred, without improvements, from the grocery on the corner, open to public inspection and just indignation, to the hearthstone of blissful simplicity and domestic peace. In that event, *cui bono.*—Then, sir, how many dram shops inside of drug stores and docters' offices are we to have? The bill does not limit the number, and the presumption is that each "physician, apothecary and druggist" in our state will be ambitious to participate in the great sanitary reform in the interest of temperance.—This grievous monopoly, perhaps untaxed by law and pronounced disreputable in other hands, will at once become satisfactory and highly honorable, because of the immense profit accruing, when transferred by law into others' keeping. I am opposed—decidedly opposed—to an act forcing on such distinguished gentlemen and self-denying, modest citizens such unpleasant duties and very disreputable practices. But how many of the "elect" are to be licensed? Can our wise and considerate authorities discriminate to the injury and virtual proscription of some for the good of others? All "physicians, apothecaries and druggists" of good character—who "are sober, reliable and trustworthy persons," upon application, may be granted license for one year to sell by the "gallon" for "medical, chemical and mechanical purposes." It would require the astuteness of that proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to find any one of man's earthly pursuits not necessarily connected with some one of the abovementioned favored branches of human industry. Then each "physician, apothecary and druggist" will be allowed to keep on hand at one time a barrel of thirty gallons (with another in reach.) Then thirty times as many physicians, apothecaries and druggists as are in the state will indicate in gallons of whiskey the amount of whiskey, the amount of sorrow manifested for the poor inebriate by the modern temperance reformers. This enormous quantity of the "deadly fluid" is ever ready for the public use, and that, too, offered for sale by gentlemen of worth and intelligence, notably the family physician, the ever bland smiling druggist, and the economic apothecary, ever ready to extend the hand of charity in behalf of suffering humanity, provided that charity resounds within the money box. Such a big business would be burdensome in toil and pletheroic in money. The prescription and the remedy would be closely coupled and enormous profits would ensue. And yet this huge humbug is heralded as a temperance movement. The rum seller is changed, the article for sale is increased, both in quantity and price, and a tempting premium in these times of greed and covetousness, for a wilful violation of law and utter disregard of yet more serious obligations, add all in the interest of good morals and temperance reform—all wrong to sell it by the drink, but all right by the gallon. Is it not time its architects descended from their lofty eminence and again condescended to commit common sense and common right?

The conversion of grain into whiskey and fruit into brandy is now one of our growing industries, and, under legal sanction, they have become articles of great commercial value. Both state and nation have recognized these valuable commodities, until in various localities in our state from time immemorial, such pursuits have become a prominent factor in our material prosperity. It is an act of justice to such of our fellow-citizens as, in a free country, see proper to invest their savings in the distillation of their grain and fruit, to thus summarily dispossess them of the "vested rights" and entail on themselves and families ruin and perhaps bankruptcy? Diversity of interest tends to the common good and should be encouraged. Let every branch of industry be fostered, and none crippled.

But, again: This act forbids, under heavy penalties "the manufacture of *all* spirituous liquors *except wine and cider,*" and it is presumable in the event of its passage that the general government will substantially withdraw its revenue agents or lessen their vigilence on the principle that since there is no income there can be no outlay. Then, in that case, with no fear of apprehension or cause of alarm will not illicit distillation abound in our land, and this "fire water" become more abundant than ever, and will the general government look on with perfect unconcern and see its own enactment disregarded and its laws openly violated? Will justice be meted to the legitimate distiller across the state line, who is undersold by a cheaper article from a "non-manufacturing" state? Is this an uniform enforcement of the laws? The laws of the U. S., are supreme, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Then the spirit of the Constitution and the powers of the courts must be invoked, and trouble, strife and litigation follow, and our people, lulled into fancied security by the fanatical opinion of others, will feel the pungent force of a violated law, yet honest and unsuspecting wrong doers. "Lead us not into temptation" is of Divine origin, and could emanate in intensity of thought and purity of spirit only from the great God himself.

Then, sir, on what species of property will you levy your additional taxes for the support of state and county governments, schools, &c.? A very considerable percentage of our taxes is now levied on liquor sales. When the prohibitionists get control of the state machinery how do they intend to supply this deficit? This is an important inquiry. I know the indirect answer of "the long catalogue of whiskey crimes, court expenses, &c." Yet such eloquent response don't meet the inquiry. The land owners, now heavily burdened, protest against any increase. The meek, humble and honest laborer now pay heavily for all privileges. Yet the state debt must be paid, our machinery—both state and county—must be furnished, our individual obligations must be met, our families supported children educated, and it is unjust to impose such enormous additional burdens on an honest hard working people for the ostensible, though under this bill, futile relief of the whiskey drinker. But I must close. Then, sir, I can see no practicable remedy in this bill for any existing evil. It is but a sheer *pretext* to do good without the inclination or manliness to publish their real views.

But, sir, as stated in the outset, feeling no disposition to justify intemperance of any sort, or even to "deny or palliate" its enormity, this bill is objectionable to me on higher ground still. I deny that any great reform in religion or moral ethics can be superinduced and securely fastened in the affections of the people by mere statutory provisions. The human mind is composed of such peculiar elements (whether fortunately or otherwise I do not say), which forces a revolt at any such compulsory process, and if its enforcement be practicable would in duration be but ephemeral and in obedience but visionary. Laws affecting the habits and usages of a people unenforced are productive of much mischief, and naturally tend to a disregard of all laws. All such material changes and radical reformations must, in my view, begin with the dictates of the judgment, and be sustained by the tenderest emotions of the heart. Moral suasion aided by the ministrations of a discreet and religious pulpit, alone is able to effect any sincere and heartfelt reform. An enlightened public opinion, trained and disciplined by other means than legislative enactments, is omnipotent for good. Sumptuary laws of a periodical or spasmodic character, as is this movement under consideration, always react in a certain recurring cycle of time with ten-fold force and fury.

Then, in conclusion, let the minister of God, ever to be respected for his high calling, do his duty in his sacred desk, by precept and example, without descending therefrom into the political area. No good can come of it and much foulness may bespatter his sacrid robes. Temperance in all things is a cardinal virtue. Persuasion, kind and gentle, and not force; argument, logical and convincing, and not abuse, christian charity, the sum of all religion, and not evil-thinking, should constitute the shibboleth of his sacred calling.

Then, for the reasons hastily given, and for another suggested by a friend, that in case of the adoption of this project, *I don't know what is yet behind,* I shall certainly oppose its adoption. Excuse length, for I have not time to shorten. Yours, very truly,

O. H. DOCKERY.

Mangum, N. C., June 21, 1881.

SALISBUEY EXAMINER.

Extracts—anti-prohibition extracts—which carry conviction by their brevity:

Under the infamous bill, the rich man may fill his cellars with wine or strong drink, treat his friends and get drunk, play the hypocrite, act the good church member, shout prohibition, and sneer at, and stand by and see punished the poor unfortunate devil who buys or sells a quart.

The temperance question which has baffled the greatest statesmen and divines for generations, is now discussed and the people told what to do with it, by men whose ignorance is only equaled by their impudence and brazen effrontery.

The cause is growing weak indeed, and its advocates weaker and exhibiting more ignorance than we at first supposed, when it is to be bolstered up by the appliances of hypocrisy, and its self-constituted champions are unable to see the difference between legitimate critizism and flagitious repartee.

If prohibition is adopted, at least $5,000,000 will be sent out of North Carolina annually for whiskey. At this rate, how long will it take to impoverish the state.

The liquor houses in other states are already bidding for trade in this state in case the prohibition carries. They expect to do a big business here and are offering all sorts of inducements.

In addition to this, at least $1,000,000 worth of property that now pays a tax, will be destroyed, confiscated, virtually stolen from citizens heretofore engaged in the business. Furthermore all the revenue, state and county, and municipal, to say nothing of that paid to the United States government, will be lost, and this will amount to a hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars. How is this deficit to be made up? The state revenue is over $65,000; that paid to the towns is over $100,000. Look out for squalls, if prohibition is carried.

It is universally admitted that the best liquor made in the world is distilled in North Carolina, yet our people are forced by the bill to stop making this good liquor and buy an inferior article from abroad,even for medical purposes.

The infamous liquor law recognizes the necessity of having whiskey for medicinal, mechanical and other purposes and yet denies our people the right to make it. Was there ever a greater inconsistency and outrage than this alone?

Already men have been dared to express themselves as being opposed to prohibition. Few there are opposed to it—but thousands are opposed to a bill which they consider a fraud, and in August next will roll up a majority of forty thousand against its ratification.—*Goldsboro Examiner.*

Can Cows Count?

A letter from Battle Creek, Mich., to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: "Geo. Andrus, an extensive farmer of Gogoac Prairie, and one who has had much success in stock raising, recently stated to the *Inter Ocean* correspondent as a most singular fact that his drove of cattle always knew on what days they were to be salted. It has been his custom to give them salt at the barnyard every Sunday morning during the spring, and once in two weeks or every other Sunday morning during the hot weather. This the cattle have well learned, and during the spring they come up the lane regularly every Sunday morning and stand there bellowing and making a great noise until they are salted, when they will return to their pasture lot, which is some distance away. This they do regularly every Sunday morning, and never make the mistake of coming on any other day. The same fact is still more strange in summer, when they only come up once in two weeks and not oftener."

One thousand two hundred employes of the Old Colony Railroad have been examined for color blindness, in compliance with the Massachusetts law, and over forty engineers, firemen and conductors, and others have been dismissed because they have defective sight. Of this number is Conductor Cowan, who has taken tickets for 32 years and never had an accident happen to his train.

A peculiar type of diptheria, pronounced by physicians to be wholly a nasal trouble, has presented itself among the children in Carbondale, Pa. It is said to be something like membranceous croup, and yet a disease which results in the child's death in nine out of ten cases. Parents believe that diptheria and croup have caused enough sorrow heretobefore.

LONDON, July 21.—Lord Colin Campbell and Miss Gertrude Blood were married to-day at the Chapel Royal in the Savoy. The Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll were present. The Bishop of Kentucky assisted at the ceremony. [Lord Colin Campbell is the youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, and is twenty-eight years old. His wife, *The Boston Advertiser* says, "is a daughter of Mr. Edward Blood, a gentleman of large wealth and high standing in English society."]

The deliberations of the several Associations of Education at Atlanta have adjourned to meet next year at Saratoga.

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May. 15, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 15th, 1881, at 6:40 P. M., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at..... 6:40 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at..... 12:50 P. M
Leave Weldon at..... 3:30 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at..... 9:45 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at..... 6:25 P M
Arrive at Weldon..... 1:25 A M
Leave Weldon..... 2:15 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot..... 11:25 P M

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7:30 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9:50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 15-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER MAY 15, 1881, at 5:45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington..... 10:05 P M
Leave Florence..... 2:40 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction..... 5:45 A M
Arrive at Columbia..... 6:00 A M
Leave Columbia..... 10:00 P M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction..... 10:20 P M
Leave Florence at..... 2:00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6:30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 43 East.

Leave Wilmington..... 11:45 P M
Arrive at Florence..... 3:15 A M
Leave Florence..... 1:05 P M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6:05 P M

Train No. 43 stops at all Stations.
No. 40 stops only at Wilmington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C. C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 15-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 4, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after JUNE 5, 1881, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington..... 9:45 A M / Arrive at Charlotte at..... 5:45 P M
No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at..... 8:30 A M / Arrive at Wilmington at 4:25 P M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

These trains make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 1 and 4 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

No. 5 { Leave Wilmington at..... 5:30 P M / Arrive at Hamlet at..... 1:30 A M / " Charleston at..... 8:30 A M
No. 6 { Leave Charlotte at..... 7:00 P M / Arrive at Hamlet at..... 1:30 A M / " Wilmington at..... 8:30 A M

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but runs Sunday from Hamlet to Wilmington.
No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

No. 3. { Leave Charlotte..... 7:00 P M / Arrive at Shelby..... 10:30 P M
No. 4. { Leave Shelby..... 6:00 A M / Arrive at Charlotte..... 9:30 A M

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except on Sunday.

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make connection at Charlotte with A. T. & O. R. R. passenger trains for all points West, and connection at Statesville same morning with Richmond & Danville and W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville and all points on W. N. C. R. R.

Trains No. 5 and 6 connect closely with Chester & Lenoir, at Lincolnton.

June 7 tf

V. E. McBEE, General Sup't.

ANTI-PROHIBITION.

CONSIDERATIONS SUBMITTED

BY

JUDGE W. A. MOORE,

And Indorsed by a Large Majority of the Members of The State Republican Committee,

AGAINST

FLAGITIOUS LEGISLATION.

For the Wilmington Post.

MR. EDITOR: The following address was prepared at the request of members of the Republican Executive Committee, to be submitted to the Committee for final action; but circumstances over which I had no control, prevented me from writing it until the Chairman, very properly, felt it his duty to issue another to the people of the state. As you have kindly expressed the opinion that its publication would probably do some good, I herewith enclose it to you.

Respectfully yours,
W. A. MOORE,
A Member State Rep. Com.

To the People of North Carolina:

The General Assembly at its last session passed an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors within the state after the first day of October next, but submitted to a vote of the people the question of prohibition or no prohibition, at an election to be held on the first Thursday of August,

This is one of the most momentous questions ever submitted to the suffrages of the people and its discussion should be characterized not by passion and prejudice, but by that serious gravity and calm deliberation commensurate with the importance of the subject.

The party in power is always held responsible for legislation; therefore the Democratic party must meet the issues presented. If this were not so, that party has already thrown down the gage of battle by the action of Governor Jarvis, who at Tucker Hall gallantly leaped into the saddle and placed himself as *Governor* and Commander-in-Chief at the head of the prohibition hosts and challenged us to the conflict.

GRAVE CHARGES.

The Republican Exectutive Committee deemed it inexpedient at this busy season of the year to call a convention of the party to consider the subject.—They have, however deemed it their duty to the party that has honored them with their confidence, and imposed upon them in a great degree, responsibility for its welfare, to take such action as to them seemed best, trusting for their vindication to the approval of the people at the ballot box. They have given the subject the most earnest and anxious consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the prohibition bill is based on a false and vicious theory of government; tends to debase the character of the citizen; is prejudicial to the state industrially and financially; sows discord between the rich and the poor; tends to disturb the friendly relations that should subsist between the eastern and western sections of the state; is incapable of execution; discriminates between our own citizens and in favor of non-residents; and is most unjust towards a large number of our people, 'in substantially" confiscating their party.

These are grave charges, and should not be made lightly nor inconsiderately, but if true, the people should forever withdraw their confidence and support from the Democratic party.

I. The bill is based on a false and vicious theory.

The church is a society established to enforce not only the virtue and temperance, but all other moral qualities that adorn christian civilization. But it is unfortunately too true, that in every age of her history, whenever any particular sect has thought itself strong enough, it has called on the state to use its secular arm to enforce her moral precepts, complaing that the people were too slow in listening to her voice, and demanding that the law by pains, penalties and imprisonment should *compel* them to practice those virtues which the church was unable to *persuade* them to adopt.

This is called the union of church and state. We suppose every man and woman in North Carolina is opposed to such a union. They say truly, that the state was not established for any sect purpose; that the subject of its organization is to protect life, liberty and property; that the sphere of its duties is very different from that of the church; that you can compel men to respect the rights of persons and property; that you must *persuade* them to adopt the christian virtues, and can never *drive* them to do so by law. Where morals alone are concerned, the sheriff and the jail are poor substitutes for the minister, the teacher, the temperance hall and the house of worship.

Now the temperance societies are established to enforce only one of the christian virtues; and a union between them and the state can be no more defended than a union between church and state.

The same vicious principle underlaying both; the same perversion of the just powers of government.

No man can justly accuse us of advocating intemperance because we oppose this union, for they may with equal propriety accuse every man, who opposes the union of church and state with being an infidel, and hostile to the christian religion.

II. It tends to debase the character of the citizen.

The glory of an American citizen is his manly independence of thought and action. Indeed, it is the basis of our greatness as a nation. Nothing is so mean and despicable in the eyes of an honorable man as falsehood and deceit.

It is conceded that the law cannot be fully enforced; it never has been where it has been attempted. Innumerable shifts and subterfuges are resorted to in order to circumvent its provisions. Even the form and name of the Holy Bible have been prostituted to conceal a whiskey bottle within.—These unworthy practices are connived at, if not approved by the community. Men educate themselves to break the laws by sly and slippery devices. There is already two much law breaking in the land. Witness, for instance, the election frauds that disgrace every portion of the country. If the people become adepts in breaking one law, will they not break others when the temptation presents itself?

What a school wherein to teach the youth of the country truthfulness and honor, where they see almost the whole community around them, including, perhaps, their own kindred, living a daily LIE!! Is not legislation that tends to such results to be deplored? and can any good, supposed to arise from this bill, compensate for such serious injuries, sure to be inflicted on that elevated, noble, truthful, law abiding character, that should adorn every American citizen? We think not.

III. It is prejudicial to the state industrially and financially.

It does not attempt to prevent the importation of liquors made abroad; but prohibits its manufacture within the state. Does not this discriminate against our own citizens, and foster the industries of non-residents?

Again our citizens have invested many thousands of dollars in this trade under the protection of the laws. If the policy of the state is to be changed, the operation of the law should have been postponed to such a distant day, that those owning distilleries might have had the opportunity of winding up their business without serious loss. But, no! Without previous discussion before the people, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, it is proposed to crush this great industry under such circumstances and on such short notice as practically to amount to CONFISCATION. What great wrong have these men done that they should be treated almost as public enemies, and their property destroyed? They have invested largely in this business under the protection of the state. They have observed the laws and paid all the taxes imposed on them. We therefore denounce this law as most unjust to them, amounting almost if not entirely to breach of faith on the part of the state.

Again, how will you make up the deficit in the taxes?

If the revenue from this source is taken away, very heavy additional burdens must be thrown on the other property of the state. Indeed, we believe that sufficient taxes cannot be raised for county and state purposes within the constitutional limits without the tax on the manufacture and sale of liquors. Are you prepared to amend the Constitution, to burden yourselves with heavier taxation, in order to compel a few common drunkards to drink foreign whiskey? For have it they will from some source. Is it not better, wiser and more statesmanlike to *regulate* this traffic by good laws, and thereby obtain revenue with which to build up your school houses, than to prohibit the manufacture within the state, put permit its free importation from abroad; so that temperance will not be enforced, and your very large revenue from that source be destroyed? This question you must answer in August next.

IV. The bill sows discord between the rich and the poor.

The conflict between capital and labor, the rich and the poor, is enduring. It produced agrarian laws in ancient Rome, nihilism in Russia, communism in Germany and elsewhere, and labor strikes in the United States. As our country becomes more populous the attrition will increase. Is it wise to introduce between the same parties, already too jealous of each other, another and very powerful and dangerous element of discord? The rich can send abroad and import their liquor and use it as freely as they do to-day, which the poor man after toiling six days of the week cannot buy a moderate quanty if whiskey to refresh his weary body. He may be ever so industrious and ous and temperate, may provide well for his family, and discharge all the duties of good citizen; but because he is unable, or unwilling, to send abroad and buy liquor by the keg, he must do without it, unless some friend will give it to him. Is this just? Is it not class legislation? Is it not in favor of the rich and against the poor? If you will make a law on the subject, make it apply alike, rich and poor.

V. It sows discord between the eastern and western sections of the state.

The bill permits the manufacture of wine from grapes, but prohibits the distillation of fruit or grain. Now, nearly all the grapes are raised in the east, while almost all the other fruit grows in the west.

In the winter season the roads there are so heavy that a bulky article like corn or rye cannot be transported and sold at a profit. So that under this bill our western brethren must see their fruit rot uselessly on the ground, and their corn and rye sold at prices that hardly pay the cost of transportation and production, while our eastern brethren can utilize their grapes, drink all the wine they wish, even to the point of intemperance, and over their magnificent water-courses transport the residue to market at a very small cost. Remember that the Democrats of the east implored you to deliver them from what they falsely called negro rule; your sympathies were unnecessarily aroused, you rushed as you fondly and generously supposed to the deliverance of your oppressed brethren. How have they rewarded you? They have used the power you gave them to strike a deadly blow at one of your greatest industries, and attempted to destroy the value of your fruit and grain; thereby bringing misery and want to many thousands of your women and children. Did you deserve such treatment? and will you longer affiliate with a party that shows itself so regardless of your welfare and so incapable of comprehending the situation and interests of the whole state?

CRAZY LEGISLATION.

The most zealous advocate for prohibition does not pretend to defend the bill submitted to your suffrage. Its provisions, however, are so extraordinary that we desire to call your attention to them for a moment.

SECTION 1. Makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture, buy or sell within the state spirituous or malt liquors, except wine or cider, and prescribes the punishment.

SEC. 6. Declares that on and after the 1st day of October; 1881, this act shall have "full force and effect."

SEC. 7. Says that on 1st Thursday in August next an election shall be held on the question of prohibition, and if a majority of the votes shall be against prohibition no person "shall be prosecuted or punished for any violation of this act."

Article 1, section 8, of the Constitution declares as one of the fundamental principles of government, "that the legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other."

THE PEOPLE CAN'T LEGISLATE AT THE POLLS.

The most crazy enthusiast for popular rights never supposed that the people at the ballot-box would make a law or repeal an act of the General Assembly, for ours is a representative government, and not a pure Democracy; but the last legislature attempted to do something quite as absurd.

If the people vote against prohibition, then they say to the Judge, "although this law is in full force and effect and has been violated, you shall not punish the man convicted of its violation;" to the Grand Jury they say, "you shall not find a true bill against such a criminal," and to the Solicitor, "you shall not prosecute nor pray judgment against him;" although the Judge, Grand Jury and Solicitor are sworn to enforce the whole criminal law.

Suppose a Judge should proceed to imprison a man convicted of a violation of this law, notwithstanding the people should vote against prohibition. What could be done? A writ of habeas corpus would not lie, because the imprisonment would be by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. Would you impeach the Judge for conscientiously obeying his oath instead of respecting a mandate of the people made in a manner unknown to the Constitution? Was there ever a more dangerous assault made on the judicial department of government; a more flagrant violation of Sec. 8 of Art. 1, of the Constitution above set forth!!

If the legislature can do this, they can pass a law that no criminal in any case shall be punished until a vote of the people is taken on the subject; that on conviction the case shall be continued from term to term until an election can be held and the Judge ordered by the people at the ballot-box to suspend or proceed to judgment, as the majority of votes cast may be, for or against the prisoner.

CONCLUSION.

Fellow-Citizens: Within the limits of an address we can suggest without elaboration only a few objections to this bill. Many others will occur to the thoughtful reader. There is a strong analogy between the moral and physical worlds. Storms sweep over both. They arise unexpectedly, rage with fury, pass away and are fogotten, or only remembered by the wreck left behind.

We believe this prohibition excitement is one of those moral storms. The suddenness with which it arose, the fury with which it swept over the state, even overthrowing in its course the judgment of the legislature, shows its nature. "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof; but canst tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth." Its fury is already abating, and we have every confidence that when it passes away it will leave the political atmosphere clearer and purer than before. We recognize the fact that there are three parties in the state: The Republican, the Anti-Prohibition or Liberal party, and the Democratic party. The blunders and incompetence of the last legislature rendered the formation of the third party a necessity. It is folly to hope to keep such a great question as prohibition out of the political arena, affecting as it does the vital interests of every section of the state.

For the reasons above given, and for many others, we most earnestly urge every Republican in the state to unite with the Anti-Prohibition or Liberal Party at the next election, and cordially invite the conservative element of the Democratic party to join with us and vote down this prohibition bill by such an overwhelming majority as forever to expel from her borders such pernicious political heresies.

Fellow-citizens, we have done our duty to you, to ourselves and to our party, and now calmly await you verdict in August next, fully confident of the result.

W. A. MOORE,
Presiden Replican convention.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Republican Committee indorse the above address.

J. J. MOTT, Chairman,
I. J. YOUNG,
C. M. RODGERS,
THOS. N. COOPER,
WM. P. CANADAY,
JOHN B. EAVES.

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JESSE TEW.

march 27 1881 tf

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Those desiring these letters complete and the portrait, will do well to send their orders early. We shall print an extra edition, to be able to send back numbers, but the supply will doubtless be exhausted in a month. Send your orders immediately.

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august 16-1y Portland, Me

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1881.

A CARD.

We have FIFTY DOLLARS left with us to bet that the state will go 20,000 majority against Prohibition. Who will take it? *Gas* is good, but money talks. ED. POST.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. George W. Price, jr., will address his fellow citizens in behalf of anti-prohibition at the following times and places:

Elizabethtown; Monday, August 1st, at 12 m.

Abbottsburg, Monday, August 1st, at 8 p m.

Anti-Prohibitionists are requested to have these meetings fully advertised and all arrangements made for the speaker, and places for the meetings.

THOS. N. COOPER, Chairman.

An Iowa special dispatch to the *Journal* says that the State Beard of Equalization's valuation of the real property of the state shows an increase since 1879 of over $10,000,000. The increase of personal property will be correspondingly large.

We understand that there are not near so many marriages in Augusta as in, say, Atlanta and Macon. Some of our bachelor friends declare that one prime reason is the scarcity in this city of cottage houses of decent appearance and of moderate rent.

The Democrats are calling upon Mr. Conkling for specifications of the "forbidden and abhorrent forces" which defeated him at Albany. Why everybody knows what they were. They were "perfidy" and "treason to me."

The Monitor (Mexico) published an interesting letter from Porter Bliss, dated Merida, concerning his examination of the celebrated ruins of Uxmal and Hachs, Yucatan, in company with United States Consul Aimee and his lady, and their meeting with Dr. Plongeon and lady. He has been occupied for three months taking copies of ornaments and hieroglyphics, and has discovered new sculpture of great merit.

A special from Las Cruces, New Mexico, to the Santa Fe *New Mexican* says: "A reliable man, who arrived here on the 21st, reports having left the camp of Lieut. Guilfoyle, at St. Nicholas Springs on the morning of the 20th, and says that Lieut. Guilfoyle on Tuesday camped at Alamo Canon, in the Sacramento Mountains. Two of his men arrived from Fort Stanton, and reported that about half-way between Alamo and Fort Stanton they were ambushed by Indians, who fired upon them. The fire was returned and kept up for half an hour. One of the soldiers was wounded in the thigh, and two pack animals were killed. Upon receipt of this news Lieut. Guilfoyle started in pursuit, and at Lagunas found two Americans dead and riddled with bullets, their bodies being still warm. Three miles further west he sighted Indians, and a running fight ensued for half an hour, to Ash Canon. The fight was carried on at the distance of 300 yards, but the Indians, being the better mounted, escaped. Six Indian ponies were found dead. It is not known that any Indians were killed. Guilfoyle intended to continue the pursuit immediately, and felt confident of catching the Indians. It is thought the Indians will either remain and fight in the San Andreas Mountains or will cross the Jornado to the Caballo Mountains. The Indians numbered 30 squaws and 40 bucks, supposed to be of the old Modoc tribe. The miners in the Oregon Mountains have been notified, and are on the alert. Guilfoyle's force numbers 25 colored troops and 28 Arizona Indian scouts.

There lies between Kansas and Colorado a on the north, and New Mexico, Texas, and Indian Territory on the south, west and east, an unexplored tract of public land which is some 160 miles long and about 30 broad. Nothing whatever is known about it by government officials. It is within the limits of no state or territory, and is *terra incognita*. Congress last session passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to have this tract surveyed. Commissioner Mcfarland has just completed the necessary arrangements. It will be surveyed at once. It is believed to contain at least one large river, and from a dozen to two dozen considerable branches.

Making a Lawn.

A lawn is soonest made by cutting sods from an old pasture or grass lot, and laying them on the ground well prepared by manuring and making fine and mellow. Red-top and blue grass, with some other common grasses and white clover, make the best sod, and it is not necessary to be very careful in matching the sod, because if there are small spaces left and these are filled willed with fine soil, the grass will soon spread over them. The sods should be chosen carefully, and all weeds picked or cut out; when they are laid the surface should be beaten down with a broad rammer or rolled, fine rich soil scattered over it and raked smooth with a steel rake, and the roller then passed over it. If sods cannot be procured, the soil should be mellowed, rolled firmly and smoothed with the steel rake and a leveling board with a sharp edge.—The seed, red top, blue grass, and white clover, is sown and raked in and the surface rolled. If the grass comes up in patches the bare spots should be resown at once and raked, and a liberal dressing of fine bone flour and guano applied.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

R. H. Cowan, ...	$ 2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins, ...	3,200,000
Geo. W. Swepson, ...	6,666,000
Wm. Johnson, ...	2,000,000
E. Belo, ...	1,440,000
P. Mallett, ...	500,000
J. B. Stubbs, ...	450,000
Total, ...	$16,256,000

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan, ...	$2,000,000
A. J. Jones, ...	1,500,000
Total, ...	$3,500,000

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

STATE NEWS.

Battleboro *Ground:* We are authorized by Drs. Glenn and Alford, examining surgeons of Greensboro, that Gen. Scarles will order an examination for West Point, at Greensboro, on August 24th.

The *North State*: Edward Bichardson, a native of North Carolina, now of Mississippi, probably is the most wealthy cotton planter in the world. The New Orleans *Picayune* estimates that he is worth $8,000,000.

Elizabeth City *Economist:* In the indications of thorough manhood, there is no part of western North Carolina that equals the 800 population of Roanoke Island. This is probably attributable to their proximity to the ocean, to the abundance and superior quality of their food, and to the hardy and strenuous labors that they are often compelled to perform in the perils of their adventurous life.

Statesville *American:* It is reported that W. J. Best, has leased the A. & N. C. Railroad (Goldsboro to Morehead,) with the understanding that his company is to build a railroad from Goldsboro to Salisbury, to be called North Carolina Midland, and complete the same within a limited time—which road is to pass through Harnett, Chatham and Randolph counties, &c.

Statesville *Landmark:* Tobacco probably received more serious injuries from the drouth than any other crop, though it is claimed by some that corn on uplands has been more seriously damage. The drouth began early in the transplanting season, and very few succeeded in planting a full crop of tobacco. The acreage in cotton, in this section, very nearly doubles that of last year—but this crop, it is said, has been greatly damaged.——At no time did the thermometer go above 98½ in Statesville, and this for only asmall part of any day. (Wilmington is 95.)

The *Lodge:* The Samaritan Beneficial Department of North Carolina is alive in Wilmington. Several lodges have complied with the order of the Grand Chief. We will begin our canvass for it next month. We hope every lodge will come up to the order of the officers of the Order.——Since the Republican Executive Committee have met and decided to oppose and defeat the bill if possible, we do not question their right, as some Republicans do. We believe they have acted wisely and all will admit they have acted politically. We are one of the Republicans that will ever stand by the actions of the party leaders. The Executive Committee of the party are the elected leaders of the same. We shall stand by their actions.

The *North Carolinian:* The unmanly inuendoes, and the unadulterated *lies* circulated by certain prohibitionists, are not doing their authors or their cause any good. That sort of warfare is always damaging to those who engage in it.——We favor temperance—"temperance in *all* things;" we always have. We deplore the evils resulting from the excessive use of intexicating liquors, and we stand ready, as we ever have done, to join all good people in proper and effective means to check their progress; but all the arguments, all the appeals and the pictures drawn by the prohibition speakers, of the wretchedness and misery following the pathway of intemperance are none of them pertinent to the issue the Legislature has most improperly forced upon the people. It is *not* in the interest of temperance reform, but to accomplish an end, the fair minded people of the state, who understand it, do not approve and cannot endorse.

Statesville *American:* The Charlotte *Democrat* laments that Gen. Alfred M. Scales, member of Congress, is against prohibition. So is Judge Graves, so is ex-Judges Watts and W. A. Moore, Dr. J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, and any number among the best and foremost men in the state. In fact, "the woods is full of them"—statesmen, jurists, and a "few preachers"—all of them honest men, and as good friends of Temperance as the state affords, but not fanatical—not unreasonably opposed to those who choose to view the question differently.——Rev. Dr. Joseph Hooke, of St. John's Episcopal Church, Fayetteville, and lady, are on a visit at this time to their son, Rev. John Hooke, Rector of the Episcopal Church in Statesville, and are the guests of Capt. E. Hayne Davis and lady, near town, for a week or so, previous to going farther west. Last Sabbath father and son officiated in the Church here, the sermon being delivered by the latter, with fervor and zeal for the cause of Christ.

Further: If there should be no association formed by physicians, they may direct their certificates to some particular dealer, thus forcing the purchaser to buy where he (the physician) wills; there being no regular form of certificate concerning to law, the whole bill is worthless, and if passed will fail to accomplish anything in the way of prohibition.—Goldsboro Examiner.

To the People of North Carolina,

Legislation enacted without the consent of the governed, for the pupose of making our state government and the municipal government thereunder, absolutely un-Democratic, by taking power from THE PEOPLE and bestowing it upon a limited number of citizens who are not responsible to the voting masses for their position of honor, trust and profits, is in direct opposition to American ideas of representative government. Republicans have bitterly opposed the engrafting of these principles on our system of government as contrary to the genius and spirit of a free people. This opposition will not cease until this fungus growth on our Constitution and in our laws has been torn up by the roots.

In approval of past attacks upon the rights and privileges of the people, the Legislature at its recent session passed a bill to prohibit the manufacture, purchase and sale of spirituous and malt liquors in this state, and submitted the ratification or rejection of said bill to a vote of the people. This bill is in fatal conflict with section seven of the bill of rights of our State Constitution, which declares that—

"No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services."

In the teeth of this section this bill proposes to take the liquor traffic from the many and create a monopoly by putting it in the hands of a few persons as described in the bil'. Without regard to the abuse proposed to be remedied, the means whereby that end is to be attained, by the approval of this bill, is at war with Republican principles. Class legislation of this kind must be opposed and beaten down at every step. There is no middle ground.

This bill, also in conflict with Section one, Article 2, of our state Constitution, which declares that—

"The legisiative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches both dependent on the people, to-wit: a Senate and House of Representatives."

This bill a cowardly effort on the part of the late General Assembly to remove the responsibility imposed upon them by this section of the Constitution, to the people *en masse*. It is a dangerous precedent. Whenever Legislatures hereafter shall be afraid to assume the constitutional responsibility of some doubtful political question, they will cite legislative action upon this bill as a precedent, and then shift the responsibility attaching to them as custodians of Supreme Legislative power in the state, and submit the question to a vote of the people.—This will be a growing evil, and will soon change our American representative government, which has rendered possible, with universal suffrage, the protection of life, liberty and property, and the permanence of government, to such. Democracies as have fallen one after another under the new system, which is the French system, and which in that country has invariably terminated in despotism and empire.

This bill, if approved, will confiscate every apple and peach orchard in North Carolina; and every vineyard where the wine juice is converted into brandy. It will render it impossible in parts of the state remote from railroads, for the farmers to ship their grain to market. For it is impossible for them, with our imperfect system of transportation, to compete with the cheap grain of the north and northwest. They can only market their surplus grain by converting it into spirits. It will take away this vast industry from OUR OWN PEOPLE and transfer it to other states of the Union.

Wherever this system of legislation has been tried, it has been proved a lamentable failure and an injury to the people. It is a work of fanatics and not of statesmen.

This bill, if ratified, will not diminish the consumption of spirits, but will deprive the state, counties, cities and towns, of revenue derived from this source, and will therefore increase the rate of taxation on real estate and other species of personal property.

The penal clause of the bill will fill up our courts with an immense number of trivial misdemeanors, and greatly add to the expense of the several counties, and aggravate the burdens of a people already taxed to their full capacity.

This question was not discussed before the people at the election of last year, and no such radical revolution, as proposed by this bill, in our system, should have been pressed upon the people before it had been thoroughly canvassed by their candidates for the Legislature.

For these reasons this Committee cannot refrain from opposing the ratification of this bill. These are sufficient without considering that the manufacture, purchase and sale of liquor is legalized by the United States and all the states of the Union. North Carolina people have been taught to believe that the right to manufacture, purchase, and sell liquor, is not to be infringed upon by repressive legislation. Every Congress has been importuned to remove the tax on brandy and to lessen the tax on whiskey, because our people would be pecuniarily benefitted thereby. Sumptuary restraint by legislation is contrary to Republican principle. The abuse of liquor must be remedied and corrected by moral influence and police control—not by legislation. The general government with a large number of revenue officers and stringent laws cannot entirely suppress illicit distillation. That which leaves a man free to exercise his judgment and then convince his reason, will speedily and thoroughly attain the end sought. But legislation which says —"you shall not"—and substitutes force and compulsion for reason and moral influence is in opposition to our governmental system, and must be opposed by all legitimate means, and promptly rebuked.

The question must now be decided at the polls. Republicans in every township must organize and poll a full vote against this bill as the only means of condemning class legislation and to prevent the creation of a powerful monopoly of druggists, apothecaries and physicians, which is always dangerous in a government like ours, and should be prevented in the outset. When this has been done, Republicans will be ready to aid in regulating the sale of liquor in such manner as will remedy and correct as many abuses growing out of the use of liquor as can be remedied and corrected by legislation—abuses not corrected by this means, being left to those influences of society which are more powerful and more effective of moral purposes than a thousand pages of repressive statutes, bristling all over with fines and penalties for statutory misdemeanors which have been and always will be winked at and condoned by the general public as one species of violation of law which owes its criminality to frailties incident to human nature.

By order of the Republican State Executive Committee.

J. J. MOTT, Chairman.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

July 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 39 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 500 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which prices lots are taken as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 15 per bbl, of 280 lbs, an advance of 5 cents on last reports. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	9¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	68 bales
Spirits Turpentine	457 casks
Rosin,	1359 bbls
Tar,	41 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	537 bbls

July 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was dull at 39 cents per gallon, with nothing doing.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which prices lots are taken as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 25 per bbl of 280 lbs, being an advance of 10 cents on last reports. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb for Middling, being a slight advance on yesterday's prices. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	— bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	237 casks.
Rosin,	1440 bbls.
Tar,	68 "
Crude turpentine.	451 "

July 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 39 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 55 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which prices lots are taken as offered.

TAR—Sales of receipts reported at $2 25 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, but without reported transactions. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Strict G. Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	10	" "
Middling	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	53 bales
Spirits turpentine,	442 casks
Rosin,	1697 bbls
Tar,	17 "
Crude turpentine.	806 "

July 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 39 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 700 casks at 38½ cents, closing quiet at the decline.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which prices lots are taken as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, an advance of 25 cents on last reports. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEITTS.

Cotton	30 bales
Spirits turpentine	134 casks
Rosin	119 bbls
Tar,	70 bbls
Crude turpentine	326 bbls

July 28.

SPIRITS TURPETINNE.—The market opened firm at 38½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price, closing dull.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which prices lots are taken as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 50 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market opened weak and irregular at $2 80, with sales reported later in the day at $2 65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¾	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	20 bales
Spirits Turpentine	353 casks
Rosin,	1316 bbls
Tar,	10 bbls
Crude Turpentine	320 bbls

July 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 38½ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 200 casks at 38 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which prices lots are taken as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 50 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at $2 65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	10	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	— bales
Spirits Turpentine,	85 casks
Rosin,	183 bbls
Tar,	23 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	140 bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic,

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our Article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all may concer

of trade marks above described, will be

prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S Congress.

WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,

NEW YORK.

JOHN WERNER,

The Practical German Barber and Perfumer,

PERSONALLY IN ATTENDANCE AT HIS

NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 29, Market Street, Near Front.

And also a Stand on the corner of Front and Princess Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Manufacturer of Parisian Brilliantine, Friction and Lusion. Also, Extracts, Colognes, Beautifier, Hair Oils, Tonics, Renewer, Renovator, Hungarian, Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of Every Shade.

None but the best workmen employed by me. jan 9 tf

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa
Dec 12-1y

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, JUNE 12, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows.

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

3.10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford, Va. and Charleston.

11.50 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah, & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

3.30 P. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).
6.15 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH.

4.15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va.

8.30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).
3.45 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

4.30 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday.)

A direct, four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A. M. and Norfolk 12.25 P. M.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M., and 4.30 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 6.30 A. M., and 4.30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent
June 21 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEATTY 8 ORGANS 17 Stops 5 Sets Golden Tongues re'ds ea'y $65. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. June 28-4w

FREE Send to MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Ga. For Illustrated Circular. A Free national Business School. Established twenty years. June 28-4w

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE AUTHOR.

A new & great Medical Work, warranted the best in the English language, on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting therefrom. Contains 300 pages, 8vo, 125 prescriptions for all forms of disease, each one of which is worth the price of the book. Bound in beveled cloth, full gilt. Sent by mail, post paid, for only $1.00. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle aged men. Send now. Don't delay. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass., who may be consulted confidentially. July 24-4w

Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Itching and Scaly Diseases. Humors of the Scalp and Skin Permanently Cured.

Cuticura remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, &c.; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50c. Principal depot,

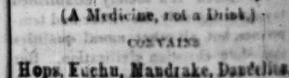
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

☞ All mailed free on receipt of price. July 24-4w

HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN

Any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. july 24-4w

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 12, 1881.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 8TH, 1881, Trains on this Road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNNH FAST MAIL.
Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot at ..... 4.00 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 5.50 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 11.35 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 3.10 P. M

FREIGHT.
Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ..... 9.05 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 2.20 P. M

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.30 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 4.50 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.30 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 4.32 P. M

FREIGHT.
Leave Weldon daily at 6.00 P. M., except Sunday.
Arrive at Peterburg, at ..... 11.30 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

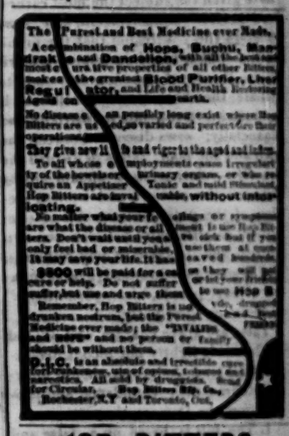
No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street Depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street Depot.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains
may 29-tf



HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

and the purest and best medical qualities of all other bitters

THEY CURE

All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and especially Female complaints. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters. Take no other. Read the circular. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a Trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $1.00, sent loose (not by mail) to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

PURELY WHOLESALE, 30 BROADWAY, N. Y.
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